A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

FEARFUL STORM BLOWS DOWN FOR-ESTS AND HOUSES, KILLING ONE MAN AND WOUNDING OTHERS.

The Severest Blow of Half a Century.

About half-past five o'clock on Tuesday evening the attention of our citizens was called to the fact that a shower of rain was approaching by several vivid flashes of lightning, and sharp peals of thunder. The morning had been beautiful, balmy and spring like, with no indication of rain, so that even a shower was an entirely unexpected event. As the little cloud approached us it gathered in size, and soon spread over the entire horizon in a manner indicative of a heavy rainfall. At the first approach of the cloud a slight shower of rain, in large drops, mixed with hail fell, accompanied with a severe blow which, howe ar, did no harm. Back of this cloud, which was black and threatening, a clear streak of golden light appeared, and some persons thought a clear subset would follow.

In a few moments, however, another cloud followed and rapidly assumed a more angry and threatening appearance -- the great currents of wind and rain flying in every direction, with black clouds above crossing white strata, which seemed to be boiling up beneath. Two or thre, clear reverberating claps of thunder in quick succession seemed to form the storm-center a little Southwest of the city of Anderson, and all the seething mass of clouds rushed to join the devastating force, and forming a huge black mass, dipping down nearly to the earth, in a funnel shape, shot off in an easterly direction, revolving and roaring in a fearful manner. It came with perfect torrents of rain, and leveled trees, fences and houses in its track. Soon after it started the cloud burst and formed into two or more funnels, each of which carried devastation and ruin before it. The tornadoes, proper, passed about one and a half miles South and four miles South of Anderson, and proceeded

The storm did its work quickly and was gone. The winds, which rushed to form the tornado, did great damage themselves in blowing down fences, lifting roofs and up-rooting trees, but the wreck which the tornado made surpasses any calamity that has visited our County in the last half century, As is usual in such cases the storm did not sweep uniformly upon the earth, but would strike with devastating force for a few hundred yards, and then as if to gather fresh power from the raging elements, would rise and make its course for some distance through the air, returning again to leave additional wrecks to mark its course. In the path of its greatest fury scarcely a large tree was left standing, and acres of felled forests may be found to-day to show the force of this storm. Houses were shattered as play things before its power, and huge timbers carried for hundreds of yards before the raging winds, or lifted and driven into the ground with superhuman power.

As far as we are able to learn, the tornado seems to have commenced its deadly work at or near Master's mill, about three or four mile. Southwest of the city, its track being between a quarter and a half mile in width. It swept everything before it, traveling in a Northeaster-

On Mr. John Hall's place, the chimneys of his dwelling house, all his outwere blown down. No one hurt. Mr. W. D. Hall's stables were dam-

destroyed. No one bart.

Mr. H. K. Crawford's dwelling house chimneys were blown down, as also were three outhouses. No one hurt.

The dwelling house of Mr. John Brooks, the miller at Masters' mill, was blown down. Mr. Brooks, two women and three children were in the house. which was blown off at the floor. Mr. found lying on top of the wreck, which was scattered on both sides. The women and children ran out into the orchard and caught hold of some peach trees, where they remained until the storm was over. None of them were injured.

Mr. J. M. Keys' dwelling house, outhouses and three tenant houses were blown down. His stables were also destroyed, though the stock escap d injury. No one was hurt on Mr. Keys' place.

In addition to this, considerable dam-

The colored Methodist Church, which hidden treasure.—Sunter cheance:

- A forty pound bucket of mud fell lifely feet on the head of a colored well filling

erable fencing was blown down, and a number of trees uprooted.

The storm did its most destructive work just one mile below the city, destroying the dwelling houses of Mr. R. W. Todd, our County School Commissioner, Mr. J. L. Fant and Miss Anna Wilcox, the latter's being leveled to the

The main portion of Mr. Todd's house

was left standing, the upper half-story

and roof being carried away. The glass

in the windows of the lower story were

shattered, and in several rooms the sash blown out. The furniture was badly damaged and broken up. As soon as the occupants could escape from the house, they went out and lay down on the ground, preferring to be in the rain rather than risk the house. None of them were hurt. A large tree fell across Miss Wilcox's ouse. The furniture was broken and scattered in almost every direction. Mrs. Chatfield, Miss Wilcox's sister, was the only person in the house at the time.

She heard the storm approaching, and got up to close the door, which had blown open, when in an instant the crash came. Viewing the wreck, it seems impossible for her to have escaped a horrible death. However, she came off with only a slight Mr. Fant's house was left in about the

same condition as Mr. Todd's, His household goods were also badly damaged and broken. His family were all in the house, but none of them were injured. Mr. Fant's stables were uplifted and torn asunder, but his horse escaped without a scratch.

A large untenanted house recently ocupied by Joe Lee, colored, was also unoofed.

The scene in this immediate neighborhood on Wednesday morning was terriole. The track of the tornado did not appear to have been more than a quarter of a mile wide, and Miss Wilcoz's residence seems to have been about in the center. Pieces of furniture, clothing and timbers were carried several hundred yards away. All the trees of any size vere uprooted. A small tenant house on Mr. H. O.

Ierrick's place was unroofed. The occuoants were not injured. Several tenant houses on Mr. J. W.

Thompson's place were blown down. A egro man and three children were painully injured by a chimney falling in upon them. One of the children, it is eared, is fatally wounded. The storm at Mountain Creek was also

unroofed and seriously damaged. We have been unable to get additional particulars from this section.

Two houses on Liberty Hill were blown down. While the storm was at its height, two

gentlemen were riding horse-back on South Main street, near the mile post, when they were blown from their animals, falling ten or fifteen feet away. The above details are only a part

doubtless of the terrible work of of the storm. It is wonderful in the extreme that out of so many wrecks there should have been so few accidents to persons and On Wednesday morning a meeting

was held in Anderson and a committee. consisting of the Mayor, with Messrs. G. F. Tolly, Rev. T. P. Bell, J. W. Daniels receive private subscriptions and disburse them among the suffers from the storm, believe this. There are many reasons according to their necessities. While it for this. The earth is generous; not will be impossible to make up anything only does she produce good crops, but a like the losses sustained by the victims greater variety of crops than any other like the losses sustained by the victims of the tornado, it is hoped to be able to relieve their present necessities.

greater variety of crops than any other constituents, and will be renominated without opposition.

In the affairs of the Seventh, or Black

At present we cannot make any estimate of the damage done by the storm, but enough has been heard to carry the losses considerably up into the thou-

Senator Sherman's idea of dividing the receipts from Internal Revenue among the States has met with very little favor, houses and one or two tenant houses so far, in any section of the Union. It is evidently intended to keep the protection tariff up to the highest point possible, and therefore is opposed by all reve-Mrs. P. A. Masters' dwelling house was nue reformers. It is a mere political slightly damaged, and two tenant houses | dodge to maintain the tariff, and at the same time appeal to the tax-payer on the Two out houses on bir. J. H. Masters' plea that the general government is lightplace were blown down. No one hurt, ening the burdens of local taxation. It proposes, however, when fully examined to lighten these burdens in one place to unnecessarily impose them in another. The Internal Revenue being levied almost entirely upon luxuries is not a burden unless the citizen voluntarily choses to assume the burden, while on the other hand the tariff being levied on many ar-Brooks was killed by a falling timber, his ticles we eat, most articles we wear, the head and face being bruised. He was materials vo vie in building, in manufacturing-in fact, on the bulk of articles we buy-is a burden, whether realized or not, upon every citizen, and falls of course heavier upon the laboring man than upon the capitalist. Therefore, it tain the Internal Revenue and cut down the tariff. It would, however, be better to divide this revenue among the States than to abolish it altogether.

### The Samter Treasure.

A colored man, named John Buckner, has taken a contract to drain Beech Creek, near Stateburg in this county, for Messrs. T. J. McClure and Oliver Bolt, where two gin houses and two or three tenant houses were blown down.

Extending further East and Northeast two carthen jars containing lard and in has taken a contract to drain Beech Extending further East and Northeast two earthen jars, containing lard, and in two earthen jars, containing lard, and in which were deposited silver ware, such as spoons, ladles, &c., to the value of over one hundred dollars. The silver plate bore the engraved letters "J. F. D."

On Mr. Wm. Shirley's the out buildings and two tenant houses were blown down.

On Mr. W. J. Robbins' place, on Broadaway, two tenant houses were blown down.

Two outhouses were blown down on Mr. Grosby's place. Mr. Crosby's place.

The storm did no extensive damage in the city. The tin roof over the store-room of Messrs. W. S. Ligon & Co. was torn up on the Northwest corner. No damage was done to their goods.

A two-room kitchen, just completed on Mr. L. L. Green's lot, on South Main street, was thrown off of its foundation at one end, but the timbers remained together.

The colored Methodist Church, which was in process of erection, the building having hear framed and ready for the store of the colored week of the proposity of the store of the proposity of the proposity of the store of the proposity of the store of the proposity of the store of the proposity of the pro

Letter from Florida.

MR. EDITOR: In one of my former letters I made a statement which perhaps should be corrected. My object in these letters is to state facts-facts which I know to be facto, or can be substantiated by the best authority.

In speaking of the price of cotton I and for Congress are under discussion. made the impression upon the minds of your readers that it had reached 40 cents per pound, and was the selling price at that time.

This is a mistake. I should have staed that the common market price ranged rom 35 to 38 cents. One merchant told me he knew

nan who received 40 cents for his cotton. Perhaps it was a bad debt, and in order to secure his money the buyer paid that amount. weather. The warm sunshine is causing

vegetation to spring up and grow; birds are singing their sweetest songs, and all nature seems rejoicing because Winter has gone. We can now see what mischier has been done to the orange trees. The ovners of groves, for a while, were very uneasy lest their trees should succumb to the cold wave, but they are now cheerful enough. Though most of the

the tree. Small trees of one year's growth have suffered most. I cannot see that the large trees have been injured. The young, tender wood that was made just previous to the cold snap has been bitten back. Farmers are now as busy as can be preparing their lands for the coming crop. Log-rolling seems to be

the order of the day. Planting corn will

rees have been denuded of their foliage,

yet no material damage has been done to

commence about the 20th of this month. Labor is getting to be a serious matter with the farmers. Very few of them have as many hands as they want, and many others have none at all. So many railroads are being built that it proves very injurious to the farming interest. Negroes will flock to a railroad; it seems to have a special attraction for them. But surely no one can blame them, for they get their dollar and a quarter per day, and they get it regularly

In this country everybody seems to be triving to get a home of their own.

Many of the blacks, as well as the whites, have secured nice, comfortable homes. Many freedmen here have more than "40 acres and a mule." Some of them have large bodies of lands and very severe. The brick church being several mules. They are on the high way to fortune. A young man of energy, sound judgment and steady habits can soon become independent.

I see young men here who a few years ago did not have a dollar, nor did they own an acre of land. To-day they have a quarter of a section of land, a horse, a cow or two, hogs, &c. This they have secured by hard work and indomitable The reason of this is plain: land is

cheap and labor commands a good price. Good farm hands get from \$10 to \$12 per per month with their board and washing. At the saw mills a strong young man gets from \$15 to \$23, per month and his board. If he has economic habits he can "lay up" the most of this sum.

Your readers have often heard that in Florida a man can live easier and work and A. S. Stephens, was appointed to less than anywhere else. From what I have seen and heard, I am beginning to grow almost without any work. Very little corn is fed to hogs, only enough to

barden the flesh, as it were. I often think of the many young men in Anderson County who labor hard the whole year and can't save a nickle; who have no lands of their own and perhaps never will have, if they live to be a hundred years old. I say I have often thought that if they could see what promises and inducements this State holds out to them they would leave the country just as soon as they could raise money enough to get out of it. I would not persuade anybody, young or old, who is doing well and getting along smoothly in the world to quit their homes and go to seek a better. It is of the poor young man of whom I speak and whom I would advise. What are their prospect there? They have for years been laboring and striving to better their condition, and to-day it is no better than it was five years ago, and in many cases it is much worse. And I do not hesitate to affirm that from what I see and hear that a young man of health, and energy, and plack, can own a nice little home, become independent and happy in a very short time. A lazy man will not succeed here any better than anywhere else, and I would advise such to stay where they are. The health of this country is good, and I see no cause why it should not continue so. The country generally is high, rolling pine land, and physicians recommend invalids to go to such places. There are some small swamps about, the home of the alligator and mosquito, but many people live on the edges of them

and have good health. People are sick here just as they are everywhere, but it is a singular fact the great scourge of Anderson and other portions of upper Caroline (typhoid fever) is rarely seen here. Once in ten years, perhaps, a mild form of it visits this country, but so seldom that most of the physicians do not know how to treat it.

Society is good-just as good as any part of Anderson County. I have not heard an oath or a profane word from anybody since I have been here. I have been to Lake City on saledays, yet everything was quiet and orderly; no drinking, no profane swearing, no noisy tumults nor even loud talking on the streets. Churches of every denomination are thickly dotted all over the County. People are moral, and as intelligent generally as you will find them anywhere. Schools, too, are found in every neighbor-W. D. HATTON. Mt. Tabor, Fla.

- Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, has wetoed the railroad commission bill passed by the Legislature.

and there is in the field a goodly array of Carolinians who will consent to serve equired to do so. In other words, in the political parlance of the day, "They

tre in the hands of their friends. The probabilities are that there will be no opposition whatever to the renomina-tion of Governor Thompson. A number n the county newspapers, but nowhere has there been any suggestion of opposng the renomination of the present Gov ernor, who has given general satisfaction by the courte-y, intelligence and the un-wavering fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his important office. It had been hinted that Governor Thompson might become a candidate for authority for saving that under no cir-

for Congress, and that he will consider it

and re-elected as Governor.

thigh honor if he shall be renominated

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Three Democratic Congressional Districts

COLUMBIA, February 12.-It is very

early in the political year, but already

the chances of the candidates for the

Democratic nominations for State offices

There will be considerable stir is three of the Democratic Congressional Districts this summer. It is no secret that Congressman John H. Evins, of the Fourth District, is in bad health, and he will not be a candidate for re election. The State has no better representative in Congress than Col. Evins, and his inability to serve the State are longer will be a serious public loss. There is no doubt that he as won the respect and confidence of both political parties as an able and a hard working member of Congress. He s now serving his fourth term and would probably have been renominated if he could have been a candidate. There are several candidates in prospect. Richland has ex-Attorney General L. W. Youmans and Col. Wm. Wallace. Fairfield is expected to put forward the name of Col. W. Woodward, but that jovial and inreconstructed gentleman declares that he will not be a candidate again. Green-ville will have two candidates, Mr. James L. Orr and Col. W. H. Perry, the eldest son of ex-Governor B. F. Perry. Spartenburg will probably enter as a 'candi-date Col. D. R. Duncan, now the Circuit solicitor, and who was the man who, as president of the company, carried the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad across the Blue Ridge. Union, like Spartanburg, will have but one candidate, and he will be Col. I. G. McKissick. There is plenty of room for speculation chances of the several gentlemen spoken of, but not more than three of them are expected to develop any

considerable strength. The present representative of the Third District is Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, who is serving his fourth term, and is a candidate for renomination. There is not much likelihood that he will be opposed in his own county, though it has been hinted that there may be aspirants there. Newberry will have a candidate in the person of the Hon. George Johnstone, who is chairman of the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives of the State. Oconee and Pickens have suggested no candidates so far. It is reported that Anderson will put in the field Mr. E. B. Murray, the editor of the Anderson Intelligencer the House of Representatives.
The Second District is now represented

by George D. Tillman, of Edgefield, and his renomination will not be opposed, it is thought, in his own county. There may be opposition to him in Hampton and Barnwell, as well as in Aiken. In Barnwell State Senator Lartigue is talked of as a probable candidate, and from Aiken two gentlemen of merit are nam ed-State Senator D. S. Henderson and Representative G. W. Croft.

The Fifth and Sixth District are rep resented by Messer. John J. Hemphill and George W. Dargan respectively. These gentlemen are now serving their first term, having been elected in 1882, under the Act re-districting the State. They have given satisfaction to their

District, the Democrats do not take much interests. The general opinion is that Robert Smalls, the convicted bribe-taker, will be nominated without much difficulty, but this is by no means the fact. There is strong opposition to Smalls because of his bad public character, and a serious effort will be made to secure the nomination for State Senator Bruce Williams, of Georgetown. Wil-liams is a colored man of respectability and capacity, and is incomparably superior in every way to Smalls. It is not improbable that there will be several candidates before the Republican Congressional Convention, but the race at present is between Williams and Smalls, with the chances in favor of Williams. The candidates who are on the edge are ex Speaker Samuel J. Lee, of Charleston, (not Sam Lee, of Sumter.) W. H. Ahrens, of Summerville. and J. W. Collins, of Beaufort. There is no talk of nominating a Democratic candidate in the district, and the Republicans will be allowed to fight it out in their own

May.

Altogether the outlook for lively times during the canvass for the nominations is quite promising, and it is not very wide of the mark to suppose that there will be considerable activity, on the part of the Republicans, during the two or three months immediately preceding the elecbe no Republican opposition to the elec-tion of the Democratic candidates for State offices, or, except in the Republican counties, to the Democratic candidates for county offices and the Legislature. The Republicans will naturally make an effort to carry one or more of the Con-gressional districts and try to obtain a majority for their Electoral ticket. Their chances in the latter respect will depend very much on the character of the Democratic candidate for President and the nature of the platform on which he stands .- Correspondence News and Couri

## Georgia vs. North Carolina.

The two leading cotton manufacturing States in the South are Georgia and North Carolina. On the first day of June, 1880, Georgia had 40 mills, containing 200,974 spindles; North Carolina had 49 mills, containing 102,767. Three years and a half elapse and the account atands as follows: Georgia has 62 mills, containing 340,130 spindles; North Carolina has 92 mills, containing 213,362 spindles. North Carolina has more mills and Gergia more spindles. The activity and ambition of the two States in the direction of cotton manufacturing do not greatly vary. Georgia has more capital, but North Carolina has more water powers. It is a snug race, and Georgia should look to her laurels, for the excess of mills in North Carolina is a menace to Georgi's position at the head of the list. We hope that every North Carolina mill will prosper and ac-cumulate spindles, but at the same time we hope that Georgia will maintain her pre-eminence. The census of 1890 will tell the story of this interesting industricontest between the two States. No other Southern State is struggling for first place, although South Carolina and Maryland are no laggards when the sum-ber of spindles is regarded.—Allants Constitution.

- Two drunken men in a Lexington Ky., hotel blew out the gas on retiring to bed and were sufficated to death. SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

Governor Thompson Sure of Re-election— Charleston's Chances of being the Great Flung Into the Face of the United States

Three Democratic Congressional Districts

Government.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 15 .- In response to numerous inquirles, Commissioner Butler has furnished to the press the following statement of his plans in the matter of immigration:

When he receives information as to the power of the City of Charleston to grant charter that will authorize the Southern Immigration Association to establish au immigrant home, erect docks, wharves, &c., he will endeavor to perfect the or-ganization of the South Carolina branch of the Association. If proper authority can be conferred by the City of Charleston and some inducements are offered, that city will undoubtedly be selected as the port of entry, as it is the most desirable location on the South Atlantic coast. Col. Butler has recently discussed Americans are much too proud, too senthe matter very fully with Gen. J. B. Erwin, the member of the executive ommittee for this State, and other progressive citizens, and is very much elated the encouragement he has received. In addition to this be has received letters from prominent gentlemen in various surance of the complete success of any scheme that may be inaugurated. Colonel Butler says that there is very strong desire on the part of the people generally to do all they can to

advance the cause of immigration in South Carolina, and all that is needed to make this desire assume practical shape is the right kind of appeal to them. The association must be able to show that its plans are practicable and will be effectual with preper effort, and it can then rely on the material assistance and moral support of every good citizen of the State. The commissioner has not had time nor opportunity to confer with the members of the Southern Immigration Associations in the other States, so that he is unable to say just what it has yet accomplished in the way of organization; but he is confident that the South Carolina branch, of which he is the head, can be soon put on a firm foundation. He believes that if this State can be the first to move forward practically in this matter there will no trouble in having Charleston selected as the entrepot for all the Southern States; and if this much cannot be done, it can at least be made such for all the Atlantic States. This of itself would be of infinite advantage. It would not only add to the importance of our metropolis, but would be of great service to the whole people, as it would enable them to select the very best class of foreigners for tenants and laborers, and enable the land owners to deal directly with those who have money to invest in real estate. The reports of the Castle Garden au-

thorities show that a large number of the immigrants arriving at New York remain there and find homes either in the city or State. Of course we could not offer inducements to as many skilled laborers as the great metropolis, and therefore would not expect as many of this class to come to Charleston; but South Carolina offers as great inducements as any Southern State, and once the immigrants landed on our soil, we could retain as large a proportion of the arrivals as New York now does of those at her port, in short, South Carolina would get the "pick," and would, of course, select the best.

The establishment of such a home would hasten the day of direct trade with Europe, and would vastly increase the business of Charleston. There are many other advantages that would, follow, but it is unnecessary to speak of them, as all realize the importance of the matter and the benefits to flow from it.

The great consideration now is, how to successfully inaugurate and carry it out. The first step to be taken is to arouse the people and awaken enthusiasm in the subject. To do this effectually, Colonel Butler says that as soon as the charter is obtained local executive committees will be appointed in every county to canvass for members of the association, first among those most interested and most to be benefited. When this has been thoroughly done, a convention will be called to meet in Columbia or Charleston for a full discussion and the perfec-tion of a complete organization. Every citizen of the State will be considered member and everybody will be invited to participate.
The New Orleans Exposition is regard-

ed as the great opportunity of the year for inducing capital and immigration, and at the proposed convention this matter also will come in for full consideration. The result of such a convention, if largely should be, will be to at once attract.attention to South Carolina from every quarter, as it will be recognized as a public sentiment in favor of immigration in advance of any other Southern State.

ed for meetings to be held at every county seat, and the live, patriotic men of every county will be asked to attend these meetings, address the pople, urge upon them the great importance of the matter and impress upon them the pow-er of organization, and ask them to at-tend the State convention. A little of the right sort of explanation will soon convince them, and there will be no further doubt of the pltimate triumph of the immigration movement. - Correspon dence News and Courier.

## The Raging Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—At 9 o'clock this morning the river was 70 fect 4 inches and falling. The weather is clear and cold. The river is falling all the way above, and very rapidly hundred miles or so up the river. At 3:40 o'clock this a. m. an alarm of fire was sounded from the box at Ludlow and Pearl streets, where the water sur-rounded the houses. When the engine reached the place, it was discovered that the rear portion of two brick buildings on the south side of Pearl street, near Ludlow, had fallen in, and ten persons were buried in the ruins or drowned. The occupants of the front portion had given the alarm, and before relief had been obtained the fire alarm sounded. The firemen, in conjunction with the police, made superhuman efforts to res-cue the living and recover the bodies of the dead. The buildings were used as boarding houses and had twenty to thirty occupants living in them, and were soon taken out, but four members of the family named Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Caulter, Maude Ellis, Lydia Ellis, Willie Kyle and another whose name is unknown; all supposed to have been crushed or drowned. Mrs. Webb, occupant of the drowned: Mrs. Webb, occupant of the room in the part that fell, was awakened by the cracking of walls. She tried to arouse others, but fell with the building, and yet escaped without injury. The buildings were occupied as boarding houses by Robert Kyle and George Oyster. There were about thirty-five people in the buildings at the time. The following persons are known to have been killed by the falling timber or drowned: John W. Kyle, son of the proprietor, Mary E. Caulter, Maud Ellison, James Ogden, Barney Winkler, Mrs. Winkler, Thomas Burk, and Mrs. Lena Burk and two children, Williams and Louis Burk, making ten lives lost so for as known. The accident has spread terror among the occupants of similar old buildings in the flooded districts. Many who can do so are getting to safer

The disaster has increased in the horrible discovery of two more bodies of persons not known hitherto to have been among the victims. These are Mr. and Mrs. Woehmier, who have been taken out and identified. The search is still in progress for others. Many who can do so are getting to safer

The Mahoneites will coalesce with the Virginia Republicans in the coming Presidential contest.

A GERMAN INSULT.

LONDON, February 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that Prince Bismarck has returned to Herr on Herr Lasker's death, passed by Congress, with a counter request to return the resolution to the House of Represen-tatives, as the position of Herr Lasker in Germany was not such as to justify the resolution. The Times adds although the above appears incredible, the fact is that the relations between Washington and Berlin are in a state of great tension, chiefly owing to the pig-flesh question. The Times concludes: the last of the Lasker incident. The

sitive, and too independent for that."

The German minister says he has re ceived no information concerning the alleged action of Prince Bismarck in regard to the House resolution of condonce on Herr Lasker's death, cabled by the news association of London. The Times Berlin correspondence is supposed to be wholly sensational, in fact, a mere 'canard." The State department is also without any confirmation of the story that the resolution has been returned to the German minister with a request to return it to the House of Representatives, There is a considerable sensation here

over the report that Bismarck has return ed the House resolution of sympathy from Germany on the death of Herr Lasker. The resolution was offered by Tom Ochiltree, who is a friend of Las-Galveston. It was not noticed in the rush are contracted by myself.

F. ALONZO DANIELS. only ten or twelve viva voce votes. No body thought of Lasker's politics or intended anything but an expression of sympathy with the German people in their regret at the death of an illustrious citizen. While some unpleasantness has arisen between the United States and Germany over American pork, prominent Congressmen are loth to believe that Bismarck has deliberately insulted Congress. Nothing official is known at the State Department, or at the German legation. Senator Miller, chairman of the committee of foreign affairs, when he read cablegram, said:
"Old Bismarck must have been drunker then usual."

Senator Morgan said his action was barbarous and outside his legitimate pre-rogative. Mr. Clements who is on the House Committee of foreign affairs, said that the House would undoubtedly take some action if Bismarck has been correctly reported. Some members favor the passage of

another resolution, declaring Bismarck incapable of judging of Herr Lasker's character or title to respect. The Even-ing Star says King William and Bismarck have been trying to consolidate the European monarchies in league against popular rights, and they cherish no good wil for the republic whose success has made despotism insecure the world over. If the current report of Bismarck's conduc be true, a correspondence will undoubedtly ensue between the United States an

Cause and Remedy for the Flood. Discussing the Western floods, an

Ohioan said to me: press surprise that the water reaches a higher mark this year than ever before Western States are being rapidly stripped of their forests. And this means more floods and higher ones. Indeed we may look for annual overflows that will prace tically wipe out many river towns, and change the map of the river cities. As for the Mississippi valley you may look for terrible disaster there in the twenty days."
"And the remedy for this?"

"And the remecy for this:
"There is but one. Save the remnants
of the forests and plant new trees on a
gigantic scale. As long as the water
sheds are bare there will be quick and tremendous floods. A forest is the con servator of rain. It is a vast reservoir in which the rain is stored, and from which it is led out slowly. On bare hills the soil bakes and the water rushes down in torrents. We shall have annual horrors and disasters until the forests are restored."

### A Case of Prichingsie

MINNEAPOLIS, February 16.—The family of Albert Hammerling recently purchased a ham, and after eating some of it raw were taken sick. Hammerling, his wife, three children and Mrs. Ham merling's sister were taken to the College Hospital, where the disease was pro nounced to be trichinosis. Mrs. Ham-merling died yesterday, after suffering horribly, and the other members of the family are in a critical condition. - Senator Lapham has outraged the

courtesy of the Senate. The New York Times says that on Monday he was anxious to attract the attention of a page, anxious to attract the attention of a page, and having failed to do so by shaking a paper at the boy, he startled his fellow-members on the floor by whistling two or three times very audibly, for which breach of the decorum of the Senate he received an invitation from the Chair to be in order. A little later he rudely startled his next neighbor, Mr. Mahone by flinging a wrapped newspaper over the Senator's shoulder as he was about to rise to make a motion, the paper striking the wall with a terrific bang. Later on he went about the chamber patting several Senators familiarly on the back and eral Senators familiarly on the back and engaging them in spirited conversation Senator Lapham must have been dis-guised in benzine. Senator Frye ought guised in benzine. Senator Trye ougut to move a committee of investigation. — Eugene Kelly, the great New York banker, is thus quoted: "I suppose I am-an incidental Protectionist. I don't believe in Morrison's proposed horizonta scale. I stick one peg in at iron. No, overproduction and not a high tariff is at the bottom of the present depression. I do not think the respectable working classes can be convinced to the contrary.
Wait a while, and you can tell by the
way they vote. The banks are making way they vote. The banks are making no more money than the manufacturers. They cannot with the present premium of Government bonds. I think that the one per cent tax on their circulation should be repealed and the Government should issue a low long term bond.

— Senator Butler, of South Carolina, did well in calling for a report on the

did well in calling for a report on the tea-growing experiment of the Government in his State. A correspondent of the Industrial Review, writing from Brookhaven, Miss., says he has had wonderful success in this direction and that the time is not far distant when every lanter in these States will raise his own es, and will see clearly his way to raise it profitable for the market too. A little patience, and experienced hands to ma-nipulate the leaves as it is don, in India, where the tea culture pays handsome re-turns to the interested parties, and we shall show that it is easier to raise tea than cotton."

— Secretary Chandler and Frank Hatton are said to be engaged just now in making such necessary arrangements as will secure for President Arthur the delegations from Southern States to the Chicago Convention. These arrangebeen in consultation for some days with leading Republicans from these States. It is also certain that a movement is, un-

- Two white tramps outraged and murdered a colored girl in Orangeburg Lynchers are scouring the country for

- On Thursday, the 7th inst., Foster Garvington, colored, was taking plank from the saw, at Tucker's saw mill Von Elsendecher, German minister at in Santuc township, a plank struck the Washington, the resolution of condolence saw and knocked him down, throwing him across the saw while it was running. His leg was cut off just below the body, in a shocking manner, and one arm and a hand were dreadfully mutilated. Medical aid was procured as quick as possible, and every care and attention was given the unfortunate man, but all were unavailing, and he died Thursday night .- Union Times.

> \* "Presumption begins in ignorance and ends in ruin. On the other hand, the production of Kidney-Wort began with wise cautions and scientific research, and its use ends in restoring shattered constitutions and endowing men and women with health and happiness. tormented back," is the exclamation of more than one poor hardworking man and woman; do you know why it aches? It is because your kidneys are overtasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleaned of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

169 No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant.

## WARNING.

I HEREBY warn all persons against selling any goods on my credit, as I will not from this date be responsible for Feb 13, 1884

### TO RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT now occupied by the undersigned, and known as the Daniel Brown lot. Good orchard, garden he Also, Farm of twenty acres adden he Also, Farm of twenty acres adden he also. joining can be rented, if desired. For fur ther information apply at the premises or at law office of Moore & Wardlaw, Ander-son, S. C. C. WARDLAW. Feb 21, 1884 32 2°

J. R. VANDIVER. ATTORNEY AT LAW. ANDERSON, - .

OFFICE-In the BROYLES BUILDING, up Stairs, over Dr. Johnstone's Store. Feb 21, 1884 32

MILCH COWS. A Few Good Common Cows,

With young Calves, for sale by J. C. STRIBLING, . Pendleton, S. C. 32

Executor's Sale.

A T Piercetown, about 1 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, 15th March, 1834, I will sell the Choses in Action, consisting of Notes, Accounts and Judgments, belonging to the Estate of James Long, deceased, appraised doubtful and worthless. Terms of sale cash.

JOSHUA JAMESON, Adm'r.
Feb 21, 1881 32 4

OTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Long, deceased, pereby gives notice that be Joshus James of the that he will, on the Judge of Probate for Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from said administration.

JOSHUA JAMESON,
Surviving Administrator.

Feb 21, 1884

32

5

DENTISTRY.

EPORTS are in circulation that I have the quit Dentistry. This is to give notice that I can be found daily at the Old Rooms of Jones & Strickland, in the Centennial Building, South side of Public A. C. STRICKLAND,

## Pegged Shoes.

A FEW Men's and Women's Pegged Shoe for sale at cost for cash, to A. B. TOWERS.

MULES AND HORSES.

## ARE NOT MADE BY

DEPOT STREET.

## DISSOLUTION.

Having purchased the interest of C. W. Webb in the above Firm, I will continue the business at the same stand, where I will be prepared to furnish the best Groceries at lowest prices, and respectfully solicit the patronage of all.

C. A. REED Act

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

PRICES OF CLOTHING MARKED DOWN TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR NEW STOCK OF SPRING GOODS. Now is the Time to Secure Bargains.

FULL and CAREFULLY SELECTED Stock of SPRING CLOTHING to arrive.

Also, GENTS' UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, CRAVATS.

IN OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Our Mr. J. B. CLARK is fully prepared to give entire satisfaction. SPECIAL NOTICE Is hereby given to all parties indebted to us to come forward and settle at once. Let this notice be sufficient warning.

JOHN W. DANIELS, Proprietor.

CLARK & CO.

# MCCULLY, CATHCART &

Are anxious to Secure your Trade, and will do all in their power to give satisfaction.

HAVING AMPLE STORAGE ROOM, AND SUPERIOR FACILITIES FOR Buying Goods from first hands, we can offer you BARGAINS in—

DRY GOODS, HATS, TRUNKS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

AND GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES. In making your purchases give us a call, and see that we mean business, and are pre-ared to offer inducements to Cash Buyers, as well as to furnish Plantation Supplies on

good terms till Fall. We have a few NEW REMINGTON SEWING MACHINES which we will

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE Daniel Pratt Gin Co.'s Gins, Feeders, Condensers. THE CHAMPION

REAPERS, MOWERS AND BINDERS, For Anderson, Abbeville and Ocones Counties.

We also sell one and two-horse WAGONS-with a guarantee.

# WE STILL LEAD IN PRICES ON OUR WELL KNOWN BRANDS

Anderson, S. C., Feb. 14, 1884.

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

## NEW STORE

Having Bought the Stock of Andrew & Prevest

AT REDUCED PRICES, And made large additions to the same, I offer to the trade at LOWEST POSSIBLE Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, Hardware.

Special inducements on BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS and ALL WINTER GOODS AT COST.

STANDARD GUANO AND ACID PHOSPHATE D. S. TAYLOR.

# CARDEN SEEDS,

Large Quantities --- Not to arrive, but on hand, at

HILL & HARRISON'S, BROYLES' BUILDING,

South Main Street.

AM just in receipt of a large drove of Mules and Horses, which I can sell low for cash, or on time to parties who can make good paper.

Call at my new Stable in rear of my Starrs

J. E. PEOPLES, DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS

A. W. TODD.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TO BE HAD IN ANDERSON Call and see him on

Feb 7, 1884 30

THE Firm heretofore existing under the name of Reed & Webb has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

C. A. REED, Ag't,
C. W. WEBB.

Feb 7, 1884 C. A. REED, Ag't.